A Chicago Editor Scores the Salt Lake Bashi-Bazouk.

THE IGNORANT ASSES OF THE EAST

The Anarchist Societies in Chicago - Mrs. Parsons and Her Lodge-A Pen Picture of Her.

Curcago, Feb. 18 .- [Special correspondence of THE HERALD.]-I hazard the suggestion that no man ever spoke justly of Utah and heraffairs but what the Salt Lake Tribune accused him of being bribed by the Mormons. So basely sordid is the Liberal mind that it never can conceive of other minds being actuated by honor and a love of justice. No official who ever manifested a disposition to season justice with mercy ever escaped their abuse. No official ever acted on the principle that a Mormon had some rights which even liberal "American gentlemen" must respect but what he was roundly taken to task for his temerity. Apropos these reflections I met with an edir of one of Chicago's leading dailles recently, and in talking of the then pending election and Utah affairs generally, he remarked that he had been in Salt Lake once and stayed two days, "I did not meet with any prominent Mormon people out there," he said: "I had no acquaintance among

the proprietor and the editor, I think they were; and their manner impressed me as being instructe. They didn't care what Mormons believed or practiced. It was a question of dollars, of place, of controling the city and tecritory with them and not a question of morals. I returned to Chicago, he continued, "and wrote up my impressions, and at once the Salt Lake Trouns charged me with being bribed with Mormon money; I had sold myself to the church and all such dammed rot as that; and yet so far as I know, I never spoke to a Mormon while in that country." That's 4 good sample of Mormon bribery a 1a Tribute. It was the cut of the jib and the hypocritical smirk of a few Liberal faces to gether with cracked, husky voices trying to whine piously that gave the Liberals dead away to this rather close observer of human mature and the influences that govern it.

It is a good thing, though rather unfortunate for our Liberal friends in the above instance; it is a good thing that the macner of a man's life is stamped on his front where it may be seen and read of all men. That it is so is indisputable. True, the That it is so is indisputable. True, the open, innocent countenance is not transformed at once. A single act of shame, while it may injure the frankness of the eyes, does not destroy all the innocence of the face; but continuance in evil doing soon will, and it is as inevitable as death itself. Liberals should remember this; and they should further remember that some men are so skilled in reading what is written in the face that all the honeyed lies of the tongue cannot deceive them; and their dishonesty, selfishness, hypocrisy and their dishonesty, selfishness, hypocrisy and besotted lust are only the more disgusting when the tongue seeks in vain to hide what the face proclaims to all the world. Ah, what lessons there are in the faces of men There are written stories so grim, appeals so moving, warnings so terrible, and pathes so pitful that even a Shakespeare's or a Dickeus' words cannot paint them, much

less my poor halting pen.

So the great municipal battle in Sait
Lake has been fought and lost to the People's party; and shameless Fraud sits enthroaed in his triumphal chair smilling at his own success, and the discomfiture of his sturdy opponent, Honesty. It cannot be denied either that the country at large applauds the success of Fraud. By means as dishonest as those employed to win the election Fraud succeeded in makwin the election Fraud succeeded in making the country believe that in some way or other the late election involved the question of polygany and the fate of Mormonism, and to day the press of the country is ciapping its hands over the supposed destruction of the Mormon church. The same thing happened when Mormons, robbed and plundered, were driven from Misseuri; it was the same story—the death of the Mormon church—when its founder was murdered in this state and his followers. murdered in this state and his followers driven into the wilderness. Butinstead of their Missouri experience destroying their religion, when the truth came to be known, it brought to the Mormo the whole country and in a few short years they were stronger than ever. Instead of the church going to pieces by being de prived of its leaders and driven into the mountains, its members had an opportunity of demonstrating that they reveal of demonstrating that they possessed in the highest degree the capacity for self-government, and founded a commonwealth and created the city whose government has just been wrested from their hands by fraud. That event the ignorant asses of the press say forever fixes the doom of the Moumon church, and the country blindly believes them—"Philip (the country), is drunk just now; he reels and stargers in the street; he is drunk, but not with wine; the street; he is drank, but not with wine; it is misrepresentation that has intexicated him. By and by Philip will be sober; he will discover that Mormonism was not at the polls on the 10th day of February in the year of grace 1890; and that in spite of the sait Lake election the Mormon church lives. In that day we can appeal from "Philip drank to Philip sober," and he will then discover how he was made to adore leprous fraud; how he, while drunk, approved the placing of thieves, and eave adore leprous fraud; how he, while drunk, approved the placing of thieves, and gave them title, knee and appropriation with senators and the bench. In that day honesty will be vindicated. In the mean time let him not be cast down; the future is bright before him. Fraud may be a good borse, for a short race; but he lacks bottom, and our race is a long one.

Turning from Salt Lake to Chicago ene is struck with the infinite variety of socialistic societies in existence here. I counted

listic societies in existence here. I counted five kinds of socialist, or semi-socialist, moetings held last Sanday, and how many more there were I do not drow. I took in a meeting of anarchists in the afternoon, and in order to accept the semi-socialists. and in order to see anarchism at its worst I attended the "Parsons' Ledge" of that institution, where Mrs. Parsons sometimes holds forth. She was in attendance but had nothing to say on the present occasion. She is a mulatto of medium height and eather slight health. She is a mulatto of medium height and rather slight build: eyes large and sorrowful, giving to the face a rather melancholy appearance; the rost of her features are not remarkable; they are of the usual African type—lips thick and nose inclined to flataess. She was well dressed for a person of her surroundings and appeared delighted with the notoriety she had obtained through her connection with the anarchists. The only time she appeared to take special interest in the rather duil proceedings was when a young German in hadly broken English advocated the plan of wresting by force from the hands of capitalists the means of oppressing the laborer. She clapped her hands vigorously in support of the suggestion and muttered flercely "That's what I say," her eyes instantly filling with a wild, half-insane light. I could see the tigress there then, but it was only for a moment.

That there is much to be desired in the great of the socialist is true; and that here is much to be desired in the present state of society is also true. Where the difficulty comes in is here, how to bring to pass the ideal society of which the better class of socialists dream. If society as now organized and with human nature as it is, were able to produce at will peace, benevolence, and universal prosperity, the wreichedness in which portions of the people are immersed would be its shame and condemnation. But society possesses no such power. Socialists do not claim that it does, hence arises their idea of abolishing it. Their plan is to obliterate it, not to reform it. Their plans of amelioration start with utter revolution. The socialist works on society with the design of improving the individual. In that he begins it the wrong side of the question; the true solution to all the problems that now paralex mankind will be found by working with the individual and through that means reform society. Let it be the business of this generaling with the individual and through that means reform society. Let it be the business of this generaling the individual and through that means reform society. Let it be the business of this generaling with the individual and through that means reform society. Let it be the business of this generaling the individual and through that means reform society. Let it be the business of this generaling the individual and through that means reform society. Let it be the business of this generaling the individual and through that means reform to the circus at Covent Gardea, in c That there is much to be desired in the

that philanthropists have dreamed it ought to do. But before their dream of universal justice, of universal prosperety, of universal happiness can come to pass, human selfishness must be subdued and many other weaknesses that man is heir to worked out of his disposition. Before Plato's Utopin can be realized, or Bellamy's ideal community established men must be changed, and side by side with the changes made in men will be changes in government and in society that shall be fitting to the new conditions that individual reformation will place men in. Reform men and they will reform society; and although the universal good can be brought to pass. Meantime, the laborers in that cause may take this flattering unction to their souls—God will labor with them, and in his own good time will establish the milienium of which prophets have spoken, poets sung which prophets have spoken, poets sun about and the poor prayed. Honario.

A MAHOMETAN'S LAST REQUEST.

He Leaves His Servants Money and Apole-

gizes to Them for Dying. A will has just-been offered for probate that is something out of the ordinary, says a Calcutta (India) letter. A great Mahometan dignitary died recently, and his will, which he left behind him, deserves mention. This dignitary, a native of Oude, made his will according to the Angio-Indian law, devising his landed estates to his nearest relatives. No men- MUSIC, L tion whatever is made in his will as to the way in which his personal property, which is evidently considerable, should be disposed of.

He leaves each of his servants a small legacy, and a large quantity of advice, interspersed with a liberal amount of citations from the Koran. He thinks that them; but I met with some Tribune people, it would be advisable to sell his furniture the proprietor and the editor, I think they and jewels, but he cannot make up his mind as to the method of selling them.

DRESSMAKING PARLORS.

Rooms 35 and 37, Scott-Amerbach building He strongly objects to having his furniture and valuables sold by auction, and he also does not want them to be hawked about privately. If purchasers will come forward on their own account and pay a fair price for any of his valuables, he has no objection to such sale, otherwise his nousehold goods, etc., are to remain in his two palaces.

As to his female servants, he considerably apologized to them for dving. The Nawab says in his will that his houses in Bagdad and Kazimain contain precious jewels, gold and silver rupees, sovereigns, Napoleons, Turkish coins and costly furniture, of which there is no account. The property in the outer apartments is in the hands of two male servants, one of whom can read and write; while the property in the inner apartments is in the hands of female servants.

To these female servants, black and white, he leaves a thousand rupees each, and requesis that they shall be allowed to leave the houses after proper apologies have been made to them. After a recommendation to his female servants to lead a life of chastity and honor, he recommends that superfluous articles should be sold, but not by auction. One is not to go round with and sell them, lest they form the subject of joke and purchasers utter words bad and unbecoming. The Nawab's animals are to be sold at a just price, but as regards these he also has a terrible fear that they may be hawked about and fools should crack jokes over them. Finally, he recommends all his servants, male and female, to abstain from unlawful deeds.-New York World,

A River in Flame.

A remarkable scene was witnessed on the Wear at Sunderland recently. Moored at the manor quay, near Messrs. J. L. Thompson's shipyard, was the steamer Wild Flower of London, which, having Wild Flower of London, which, having been ashere at Southwold, had just come to the Wear for repairs. She carried oil in bulk, and was being pumped dry presented for the settlement of estates and the examination of land titles. Rooms 5 and 6, Wasatch 2 building. Sait Lake city, Utah. paratory to being docked. A quantity of naratory to being docked. A quantity of oil from the tanks appears to have got mixed with the water in the bilges, and this was pumped into the river. Sud-Room 6. Calmer Building. Salt Lake City. denly the river near the Wild Flower became wrapped in flames. The cause of ns the sympathy of this is supposed to have been a hot rivet falling from Messrs. Thompson's ship-yard into the oil in the water. In a few minutes the riser for about two hundred yards was one mass of flames, which ros to a great height and completely enveloped several vessels in the vicinity. The flames on the river soon died out through JUST OUT, SPECIAL RATES TO SCHOOLS For sale by Coalter & Snelgrove. the exhaustion of the oil, but the vessels were left burnling and continued to do so for aboutan hour, when the police extinguished the flames with the aid of the Fire Queen apparatus and fire barrows The wassels damaged were the Wild Flower, the Desonda and the Douglas of Sonderband and the ting Earl of Dumfries These were ail much damaged about the builts, decks and riggings, the damage amounting to several thousands of pounds. During the excitement a man was drowned. He and two others were on board the steamer Deronda when it caught fire. All three leaped into the caught fire. All three leaped into the spencer, by water and two got safely to some baulks of wood, but a young man named John of wood, but a young man named John Thompson sank and was drowned, his body being subsequently recovered .-

> A Cold Winter on Puget Sound. J. M. Lyon, who has been in Scattle J. M. Lyon, who has been in Scattle for the past twenty-five years, was seen by a Press reporter this morning.
>
> DESIGNER AND ENGRAVER. Been 10, Hooper & Eldredge building.

by a Press reporter this morning.
"What do you think of the severity of the present winter as compared with those of previous years, Mr. Lyon?" asked the reporter.

thing remained frozen up for about three weeks, although there was not much

only remained there a short time. The sure about, but think it was 1873-74. In mentary to Maria C. Land as prayed for in s that year Lake Union was frozen solid, petition there being ten inches of ice on it. The [SHAL]. lake ramained frozen once for over a month."-Seattle Press.

dea, in order that I might see a live ison rule on horseback, jump through a hoop and fire off a platel. Having a great reverse for tradition, I confess that I was not enchanted with the fides of seeing the fifng of beats reduced to this condition. Moreover, I was impressed with the prospect of what the British ison might some day come to. In the result, however, I was relieved to find the lion entirely of the opinica, I never saw a besit go the order with a more expected to find the lion entirely of the order has entirely of the order to find a distribution of said estate and petition for final distribution of said estate and petition for final distribution of the results the county count hour house Sait Lake city and count and that Friday, the 7th day of March, A. D. 1820, at 10 o'clock a.m., at the court room of said count, in the county count house Sait Lake city and order be provided. I about day that when his made is grown, if not scoose, this icen will follow the provailing fashion and strike. I would rather not be within his



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A TTORNEY AT LAW Romney Block.

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I have never seen but two as bad,"
was the reply. "The first one of these
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serves me correctly. At that time everything remained frozen up for about three
weeks, although there was not much
snow."

"How did the thermometer go?"
"It went down to 4 above at the university at about 4:30 in the morning, but
only remained there a short time. The
date of the other cold winter I am not
save about, but think it was 1373-74. In

petition.
In witness whereof, I have hereunto
set my hand and afficed the seal of
said court, this 12th day of February,
A. D. 1890,
JOHN C. CUPLER,
Clerk of the probate court.
S. W. DARKE, attorney for petitioner.

LEGAL NOTICE.

JOHN C. CUTLER, Clerk of the Probate Court, reach when that occurs, —London Truth. By John L. Nemeken. S. W. Darke atterney for administratrix.

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Pastenger Trains Leave and Arrive at Salt Lake City Daily as Follows: UTAH CENTRAL DISTRICT

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	Autanio Express and Utah & Northern Azzonmodation. 8:20 a.m. Par h 2: y Express. 6:00 p.m. Utah & Northern Express. 6:00 p.m. GOING SOUTH: Juab Express. 7:10 a.m.	PARK City and Uish & Northern Accommodation 11:30 a.m. Atlantic Express 19:30 p.m. Uish & Northern Express 6:35 p.m. Atlantic Fast Mail 9:30 a.m. FROM SOUTH: Milford and Frisco Express 10:10 a.m. Junb Express 6:50 p.m.
	200 C 200 C	

Utah & Nevada District.

GOING WEST.	FROM WEST.
Through Mixed thily (except Sunday) 8:10 a.m. Suburban Passenger daily 6:00 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 7:00 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 9:00 a.m. 1:30 p.m. 4:00 p.m. 4	Through Mixed daily (except Sunday) 3:45 Suburban Passenger daily 6:55 9:50

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6:45 p.m. 4:35 a.m. 7:10 p.m. 4:40 a.m. 3:55 p.m. 2:00 a.m. 7:45 p.m. 7:15 a.m. No. 1. No. 3. Pacific Matt. Express. WEST-BOUND TRAINS.

SOLID VESTIBULE TRAINS

Lv. Provo 5:15 p.m. 6:30 a.m.
Ar. Salt Lake 6:35 p.m. 7:30 a.m.
Ar. Salt Lake 6:35 p.m. 7:30 a.m.
Lv. Salt Lake 6:35 p.m. 7:30 a.m.
Ar. Ogden 8:30 p.m. 7:30 a.m.
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The STOCKHOLDERS OF THE SALT.

I lake & Eastern Railway company is hereby given by theowers and holders of many at the company of the purpose of and company to reside the purpose of an anching the articles of salt company by the purpose of an anching the articles of salt company by residuous dated and any 28, 1804, that there will be a miseting of the stockholders of said company on the 6th day of the other of the stockholders of said company on the 6th day of the other of the stockholders of said company on the 6th day of the other of the stockholders of said company on the 6th day of the other of the stockholders of said company on the 6th day of the other of the stockholders of said company of the other of the stockholders of said company of the other of the stockholders of said company and the Ulah Western Railway company and the Ulah Western Railway company and southwesterly. Also of Fort Donglas Railway company.

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